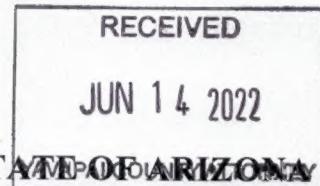


1      Michael Willis of the Chase Family,  
2      In Propria Persona  
3      Alias Dictus  
4      : Michael-Willis: Chase.  
5      Universal Postal Union And Postal Court  
6      Registered RF~513~920~292~US  
7      In Care Of Post Office Box 4461,  
8      The City Of Sedona,  
9      The State Of Arizona [86340]  
10     The United States Of America  
11     aloha777sedona@gmail.com  
12     +1 (928) 399-9688

ORIGINAL FILED THIS  
DAY OF JUN 14 2022  
DONNA McQUALITY  
Clerk of Superior Court  
By: M. MONTIEL  
Deputy



IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA™      )  
                                    )      CASE NO. CR201980661  
PLAINTIFF,      )      CASE NO. V1300CR201980661  
                                    )  
VS      )      MOTION TO DISMISS  
                                    )      THE PUBLIC DEFENDER  
: Michael-Willis: Chase.      )  
Principle Creditor For      )  
MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™      )  
ACCUSED.      )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.

In "GOOD FAITH" : Michael-Willis: Chase.  
\*Reminder to COURT - 18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony  
\*Your Loyalty Oath On File

"For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against the principalities,  
against the powers, against the world's rulers of the darkness of this age, and  
against the spiritual forces of wickedness in the heavenly places." Ephesians 6:12

“: Michael-Willis: Chase. MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER”

“ : Michael-Willis: Chase. MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.”

**To Tina Ainley By Asseveration.**  
**To John David Napper By Asseveration.**

**¶1. Regarding: The Accused : Michael-Willis: Chase. (hereinafter Declarant) “: Michael-Willis: Chase. MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER”**

## Notice

¶2. Notice Is Hereby Given that I, : **Michael-Willis: Chase**. The Declarant has undergone a religious conversion to a **Denizen**<sup>1</sup>, I do not take oaths, or affirmations. *Gordon versus Idaho* 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), [The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson.]<sup>1</sup> Psalm 116:11<sup>1</sup> and Romans 3:4<sup>1</sup>.

¶3. Notice Is Hereby Given that the “: **Michael-Willis: Chase. MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER**” is declared witnessed solemn testimony of : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** by asseveration. Asseveration being the proof which : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** gives of the facts of what he says, by appealing to his conscience as a witness. It differs from an oath in this, that by the oath one appeals to ***Yahweh*** as a witness of the facts of what he says, and invokes ***Yahweh*** as the avenger of falsehood and perfidy (treachery or deceit), to punish him, by the courts, if he speak not the truth, which is a set up for perjury, because all men are liars. This is commonly known as an “***oath of purgation***” that was used in the Dark Ages to slaughter Pagans.

1 **Denizen** Definition: Sir Walter Scott “*Denizens of their own free, independent state*” 1912. William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Book 1, Chapter X, p. 374 “*A denizen is a kind of middle state, between an alien and a natural-born subject, and partakes of both.*” 1765. Gordon versus Idaho 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), -The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson. “*I'm simply saying that since we've all lied in the past and we've lied once or twice today and we're going to lie in the future, why kid ourselves by saying we tell the truth when in fact we do not. It's my position I would be guilty of perjury the moment I said 'Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God' and I say 'I do' I'm committing a lie.*” -George Gordon. Psalm 116:11 “*I said in my haste, all people are liars*” Romans 3:4 “*May it never be! Yes, let God be found true, but every man a liar. As it is written*”

1 ¶4. Notice Is Hereby Given that, this declared witnessed solemn testimony of :  
2 **Michael-Willis: Chase.** by asseveration. Know all these presents that Declarant, :  
3 **Michael-Willis: Chase.** does state the following: THAT : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** is  
4 has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein. THAT : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** is  
5 competent to state to the matters set forth herein. THAT all the facts stated herein are  
6 correct and certain to the best of : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** knowledge, are admissible  
7 as evidence, and if called upon as a witness, : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** will testify to  
8 their veracity. THAT : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** states the following facts;

9  
10 **Constitution of "The State of Arizona" – 1912.**  
11 **ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT**

12 ¶5. “§25. Style of process; conduct of prosecutions in name of state. Section 25.  
13 *The style of process shall be The State of Arizona, and prosecutions shall be  
14 conducted in the name of the State and by its authority.” unquote.*

15 Introduction

16 ¶6. COMES NOW : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** In Propria Persona and appearing  
17 specially and not generally or voluntarily herein, to dismiss the YAVAPAI COUNTY  
18 PUBLIC DEFENDER™ assigned to represent the Accused by the court.

19 ¶7. The Accused, : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** admits he has been NON COMPOS  
20 MENTIS, a legal insane person as far as his knowledge and understanding of due  
21 process and equal protection of law. The truth is this confession signifies that I was  
22 not of sound mind in regard to law, it means I did NOT UNDERSTAND law having  
23 no training in law. And being incompetent in this present case the court assigned  
24 YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTOT™. Then, I first  
25 hired an Attorney, Zachary Thornley, then Dennis Bayless, then Kevin Crowley, then  
26 Andrew Marcantel, who were all officers of this court directed and controlled by

1 Judges William Lundy Junior, Michael Bluff, Christopher Kottke, John Napper, and  
2 Tina Ainley who shouted the orders and ran this closed union military shop for  
3 whatever the market will bear, my Attorneys were spies and saboteurs (licensed), who  
4 supposedly had my best interest first and foremost and supposedly understood **due**  
5 **process and equal protection** and would protect my state and federal civil rights. I  
6 was in error. Then, the Court appointed another YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC  
7 DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTO™ and surely he would protect my rights to **due**  
8 **process and equal protection** especially after knowing I was innocent of the charges  
9 being charged against me. Surely, he would pour out his heart on my behalf being the  
10 guardian of the people's state and federal rights! I was ignorant that he also was a spy  
11 and saboteur (licensed). My ignorance is coming to an end!

12 ¶8. A few days ago I had a bad dream a nightmare, which woke me in a cold sweat.  
13 And in the dream I was a goose and my feathers were being plucked. In the  
14 sequences of images that appeared I was being prepared for the pot, I started hissing  
15 making loud and continuous sounds showing my disapproval, because of the pain and  
16 suffering of having most of my feathers pulled out! And in the last series of images  
17 that appeared involuntarily to my mind there was a mixture of real and imaginary  
18 characters, places, and events that I saw. I was being plucked by THE COUNTY  
19 PROSECUTOR™, THE COUNTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR™ AND YAVAPAI  
COUNTY™ !

20 ¶9. And I now know that the art of their legal systems is plucking the goose by  
21 restitution, fines and plea agreements with the least amount of hissing all in the name  
22 of being guardians of the people's rights!

23 ¶10. On June 20, 2022 the calendar in SUPERIOR COURT™ is set to pass sentence  
24 in a criminal case and I have no right to appeal, no appeal-able issues on the record by  
25 my Attorneys, who are in fact, officers of this Court, which shouts the orders and runs  
26 this closed union military shop for whatever the market will bear, all who are spies  
27 and saboteurs (licensed). With no appeal-able issues filed on my behalf by

1 YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTOT™ all supposedly  
2 being my guardians, all supposedly looking out for my best interest, all supposedly  
3 demanding **due process and equal protection** of the law in my best interest. The  
4 truth in fact is they are spies and saboteurs (licensed).

5 ¶11. How can I be at the end of this criminal case? This Accused supposedly has  
6 neither state nor federal civil rights having signed all my rights away including the  
7 right to appeal at the advice and consent of my Attorneys, my public defender, and the  
8 court? How can that happen? How, I ask, my answer from my experience in this  
9 current case, the closed union military shop, with the judges shouting the orders is  
10 legal plunder for whatever the market will bear. All done by agreements and plea-  
11 bargaining through trespass, fraud, extortion, threat, duress, coercion and fraud.

12 ¶12. Legal plunder? Yes, legal plunder by robbing "**We The People**" living in the  
13 county using violence causing damage, fear and civil unrest by the use of the gun, the  
14 cage and the (slaughter houses) and courts. Yes, robbing and stealing goods and "**We**  
15 **The People**" labor by fraudulent means by superior strength and skill in the  
16 courtroom through trespass, fraud, extortion, threats, duress, coercion and fraud.

17 ¶13. Yes, the practice of arranging with the prosecution and the judge, for this  
18 accused to lie by pleading guilty to lesser serious charges, that I never committed,  
19 rather than being tried for more serious felonies and misdemeanors that I never  
committed is the practice and custom.

20 ¶14. Yes, every week, like cattle herded to the slaughterhouse to be brutally killed  
21 for their meat, defendants become stakes on the table by choice and consent in  
22 Yavapai County.

23 ¶15. Again, I have to share how I feel at this time. I feel like I have been the goose  
24 plucked of all my feathers and the pot is boiling to cook the goose! It seems that the  
25 police, the courts, the prosecutor, the Attorneys and YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC  
26 DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTOT™ have perfected the art of raising capital from  
27 many innocent victims with the least amount of hissing, and very little **due process**

1 and equal protection under the law of the land. I feel like “**raw meat**” on their table  
2 by choice and consent when the truth is my Attorneys and public defender assured me  
3 that they were acting with my power of attorney, in my best interest having legal  
4 training, as my guardians, of my state and federal rights! How ignorant and legally  
5 insane I have been. Yet, I am grateful because I am regaining my competence and I  
6 will **not stop studying law and due process and equal protection** under the law of  
7 the land, in the hope to make meaningful change for truth.

8 ¶16. The truth is, the assigned YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™,  
9 RUTH SZANTO™, Attorney at Law, has subjected and caused to be subjected this  
10 Accused to the deprivation of state and federal civil rights secured by de jure The  
11 State Of Arizona Constitution and The Federal Constitution and laws by fraudulently  
12 disregarding state and federal civil rights, of : **Michael-Willis: Chase**. which have not  
13 been adequately represented, protected nor defended by the YAVAPAI COUNTY  
14 PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTO™ according to state and federal law as  
15 my guardian. She is not my “**best friend**”. She is not my Counsel of Choice who is  
16 looking out for my best interest!!!

17 ¶17. Yes, I have been feeling the draft of having “**no feathers**” and one year ago I  
18 started legal training to regain my legal sanity and competency. One of the first  
19 things I have learned is that actionable liability attaches under **Title 42 U.S.C. §1983**  
20 for violations of federally guaranteed rights which provides in pertinent part that:

21 “*Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation,  
22 custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects or causes to be  
23 subjected, any citizen of the United States...to the deprivation of any rights,  
24 privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable  
to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proceeding for  
redress.*” (Emphasis added).

25 ¶18. It is my view at this time that YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™,  
26 RUTH SZANTO™ is a person acting “**under color of state law**” her fraudulent  
27

1 actions and inactions, her acts and omissions as a **quasi government official**, violated  
2 this Accused's federally protected civil rights.

3  
4 ¶19. Notice is hereby given that, as I see it, YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC™  
5 DEFENDER, RUTH SZANTO™ perpetual failure to address police officers'  
6 indifference to the **federal civil rights of due process and equal protection** of this  
7 Accused is an official custom for purposes of **§1983** suit. It is this Accused  
8 observation that this type of perpetual failure and "**deliberately indifferent**" is not a  
9 single isolated incident of **un-constitutional activity**, but the official policy and  
10 custom, which establishes **liability** for purposes of **§1983**. It seems **un-constitutional**  
11 **searches**, getting defendants to sign away all their civil rights is routinely authorized  
12 by the closed union military inferior courts of **no record**, which is routinely allowed  
13 by **commissioners called judges, private prosecutors**, district attorneys, **private**  
14 **defense Attorneys**, and YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH  
15 SZANTO™, which constitutes "**deliberately indifferent**" as the official policy as the  
16 order of the day.

17  
18 ¶20. Notice is hereby given that, the question must be asked and answered: Would a  
19 reasonable person or a highly educated person in law, like RUTH SZANTO™,  
20 trained to demand and never give up any state or federal civil rights, know or should  
21 have known, that the any PUBLIC DEFENDER'S™ actions and inactions to protect  
22 rights violated federal settled law and deprived : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** of his  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1  
2 constitutional and other federally protected rights to **due process and equal**  
3 **protection?**

4 ¶21. Notice is hereby given that YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™,  
5 RUTH SZANTOT™ knew or should have known that the United States Congress  
6 never intended that those injured by state **quasi governmental** wrongdoers could be  
7 required, as a condition of recovery, to submit their claims to the **quasi government**  
8 responsible for their injuries.

9  
10 ¶22. Notice is hereby given that the Arizona state courts will hear an entire §1983  
11 cause of action once a Plaintiff, like the Accused, complies with the notice statute.  
12 This does not alter the fact that the statute discriminates against the precise type of  
13 claim the United States Congress has created in federal courts.

14  
15 ¶23. Notice is hereby given that while prompt investigation of claims inures to the  
16 benefit of both claimants and local governments, notice statutes are ENACTED  
17 PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF GOVERNMENTAL DEFENDANTS, and are  
18 intended to afford such the Accused an opportunity to prepare a stronger case.

19  
20 ¶24. Notice is hereby given that, sound notions of public administration may support  
21 the prompt notice requirement, BUT THOSE POLICIES NECESSARILY CLASH  
22 WITH THE REMEDIAL PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS.

1  
2 ¶25. Notice is here given that authority does not extend so far as to permit States to  
3 place conditions on the vindication of a federal right. The United States Congress  
4 meant to provide **free and independent flesh and blood living men/women**  
5 immediate access to the federal courts, and did not contemplate that those who sought  
6 to vindicate their federal rights in state courts, could be required to seek redress in the  
7 first instance from the very supposed state officials, whose hostility to those rights  
8 precipitated : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** injuries.  
9  
10

11 ¶26. Notice is hereby given that to the extent Arizona exhaustion requirement is  
12 designed to sift out "**specious claims**" from the stream of complaints that can  
13 inundate local quasi governments in the absence of immunity, such a policy is  
14 inconsistent with the aims of the federal legislation.  
15  
16

17 ¶27. Notice is hereby given that just as federal courts are constitutionally obligated to  
18 apply state law to state claims, the **Supremacy Clause** imposes on state courts and  
19 **quasi state courts** a constitutional duty to proceed in such manner that all the  
20 substantial rights of the parties under controlling federal law are protected. A state  
21 law that predictably alters the outcome of **§1983** claims depending solely on whether  
22 they are brought in state or federal court within the State is obviously inconsistent  
23 with the federal interest in intrastate uniformity.  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1  
2 ¶28. Notice is hereby given that the police, the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI COURTTM,  
3 COUNTY OF YAVAPAI PROSECUTORTM, and COUNTY OF YAVAPAI  
4 PUBLIC DEFENDERTM, RUTH SZANTOTM may have reasoned that while the  
5 United States Congress may establish the procedural framework under which claims  
6 are heard in federal courts, de jure "**The State of Arizona**", in upper and lower case  
7 letters, retains the authority under the Constitution to prescribe the rules and  
8 procedures that govern actions in their **own tribunals**.  
9  
10

11 ¶29. Notice is hereby given that Accused does not dispute the general and  
12 unassailable proposition that States may establish the rules of procedure governing  
13 litigation in their own courts. By the same token, however, where state courts  
14 entertain a federally created cause of action, the "**federal right cannot be defeated**  
15 **by the forms of local practice.**" Brown versus Western R. Co of Alabama,  
16 HYPERLINK <http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt//text/338/294> 338 U.S. 294,  
17 296, 70 S.Ct. 105, 106, 94 L.Ed. 100 (1949).  
18  
19

20 ¶30. Notice is hereby given that public defenders actions in state court must be  
21 consistent with the goals of the federal civil rights laws, or does the enforcement of  
22 such a requirement instead "**stand as an obstacle to the accomplishment and**  
23 **execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress**"? Perez versus  
24 Campbell  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/402/637"402 U.S. 637,  
2 649, 91 S.Ct. 1704, 1711, 29 L.Ed.2d 233 (1971) (quoting **Hines versus Davidowitz**,  
3 HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/312/52"312 U.S. 52,  
4 67, 61 S.Ct. 399, 404, 85 L.Ed. 581 (1941)).

7 ¶31. Notice is hereby given that under the Supremacy Clause of the Federal  
8 Constitution:

9 *"the relative importance to the State of its own law is not material when  
10 there is a conflict with a valid federal law," for "any state law, however  
11 clearly within a State's acknowledged power, which interferes with or is  
contrary to federal law, must yield."*

12 **Free versus Bland,**

13 HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/369/663"369 U.S. 663,  
14 666, 82 S.Ct. 1089, 1092, 8 L.Ed.2d 180 (1962)

16 ¶32. Notice is hereby given that Section 1983 creates a species of liability in favor of  
17 flesh and blood human beings deprived of their federal civil rights by those wielding  
18 state authority. As we (*the United States Supreme Court*) have repeatedly emphasized,  
19 *"the central objective of the Reconstruction-Era civil rights statutes . . . is to  
20 ensure that individuals whose federal constitutional or statutory rights are  
21 abridged may recover damages or secure injunctive relief."*

23 **Burnett versus Grattan,**

24 HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/468/42"468 U.S. 42,  
25 55, 104 S.Ct. 2924, 2932, 82 L.Ed.2d 36 (1984).

1  
2 ¶33. Thus, §1983 provides:

3       *"a uniquely federal remedy against incursions . . . upon rights secured by the*  
4       *Constitution and laws of the Nation,"*

5       **Mitchum versus Foster,**

6       HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt//text/407/225"407 U.S. 225,  
7  
8       239, 92 S.Ct. 2151, 2160, 32 L.Ed.2d 705 (1972), and is to be accorded "a sweep as  
9       broad as its language." ***United States versus Price,***

10       HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt//text/383/787"383 U.S. 787,  
11  
12       801, 86 S.Ct. 1152, 1160, 16 L.Ed.2d 267 (1966).

13       ¶34. Notice is hereby given that

14       *"Section 1983, it is worth recalling, creates no substantive law. It merely*  
15       *provides one vehicle by which certain provisions of the Constitution and*  
16       *other federal laws may be judicially enforced. Its purpose, as we have*  
17       *repeatedly said, " 'was to interpose the federal courts between the States and*  
18       *the people, as guardians of the people's federal rights. . . .'"*

19       **Patsy versus Board of Regents of Florida,**

20       HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt//text/457/496"457 U.S. 496,  
21  
22       503, 102 S.Ct. 2557, 2561, 73 L.Ed.2d 172 (1982) (quoting **Mitchum versus Foster,**  
23  
24       HYPERLINK "http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt//text/407/225"407 U.S. 225,  
25  
26       242, 92 S.Ct. 2151, 2162, 32 L.Ed.2d 705 (1972)) (emphasis added).

27  
28       ¶35. Notice is hereby given that a prevailing plaintiff in a §1983 claim may be  
29       awarded the following: nominal damages; presumed damages; actual damages;

punitive damages; or injunctive or equitable relief. Most importantly, pursuant to **42**

**U.S.C. §1988**, Attorney fees can be awarded to the prevailing party in a **§1983** suit.

¶36. Notice is hereby given that actual damages have been suffered by the Accused and that the violations of federal civil rights have caused injury in fact. Actual injuries to an Accused person and property have occurred, and pertains to both economic and emotional harm.

¶37. Notice is hereby given that the Accused may seek punitive damages against commissioners called judges, private prosecutors, district Attorneys, private defense Attorneys, and YAVAPAI COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTO™ all of which are directed, controlled and financed by COUNTY OF YAVAPAI™ by showing that their conduct was “motivated by evil motive or intent, involving reckless...indifference to the Defendant’s federally protected rights.”

¶38. Notice is hereby given that, it seems getting an innocent victim who is, not competent in law - not understanding their rights, to sign away all their federal civil rights then plea bargain to charges that were never done then typically taking huge fines, restitution etc. for the County is justified to pay for a new \$50,000,000 COUNTY™ cage facility, gunslinger facility and the slaughter house - court complex with only an estimated 200,600 population in Yavapai County as of 2012.

1  
2 ¶39. Notice is hereby given that injunctive and equitable relief are available where no  
3 **adequate legal remedy is available** to this Accused. This type of relief ranges in  
4 significance and should not be underestimated. It can be used for wide-ranging relief,  
5 such as preventing a local government from instituting all encompassing violations of  
6 **due process and equal protection** under the law of the land in COUNTY OF  
7 YAVAPAI courts and law enforcement and jail reforms.  
8  
9

10 ¶40. Notice is hereby given that one of the most heavily litigated areas of local  
11 government liability involves claims of **excessive force and illegal search and**  
12 **seizure** by police officers. Why has NOT COUNTY OF YAVAPAI PUBLIC  
13 DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTO™ listen to this Accused complaints regarding the  
14 reasonableness of force from the perspective of reasonable police officers at the time  
15 and place of the incident in question, without the benefit of hindsight.  
16  
17

18 ¶41. Notice is hereby given in this Accused view that it is necessary and imperative  
19 that public officials including yet not limited to **commissioners called judges,**  
20 **private prosecutors**, district Attorneys, **private defense Attorneys**, and COUNTY  
21 OF YAVAPAI PUBLIC DEFENDER™, RUTH SZANTO™ familiarize themselves  
22 with the primary sources of **potential liability for violations of federal civil rights.**  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1  
2 ¶42. Notice and demand for the following (8) eight sources of documents regarding  
3 training manuals, local court rules, &c (etc.) that specifically address the primary  
4 sources of **potential liability for violations of federal civil rights violations:**  
5

6 ¶43. First, copies of all personnel manuals for commissioners called judges, public  
7 prosecutors, public defenders, and local court rules and city and county ordinances for  
8 compliance with the United States Constitution and other federal laws.  
9

10 ¶44. Second, copies of all periodically reviewed and amend ordinances and  
11 regulations for constitutional deficiencies. The ever-changing nature of constitutional  
12 law and the sweeping nature of §1983 necessitates timely review of these laws.  
13

14 ¶45. Third, copies of all documents that impress upon heads of departments and other  
15 final decision makers the importance of seeking advice of counsel with training in  
16 constitutional law and standards before making even ad hoc decisions that could lead  
17 to litigation.  
18

19 ¶46. Fourth, copies of all establish written policies on high-risk law enforcement  
20 areas such as search and seizure, arrest, deadly force, and privacy issues, which  
21 comply with constitutional standards and other applicable laws. Copies of any  
22 updated law enforcement policies.  
23

24 ¶47. Fifth, copies of all implemented thorough training, supervision, and discipline  
25 policies for law enforcement officers and other employees regarding federal rights.  
26  
27

1  
2 Training is the primary method by which rules of conduct can be properly understood  
3 by employees. Supervision, discipline, and a commitment to ethical conduct and  
4 professionalism also play an important role.  
5

6 ¶48. Sixth, I demand all copies of civil rights violations committed by employees. I  
7 demand that each of us be particularly careful not to permit personnel to continue to  
8 engage in known conduct that is inconsistent with established standards. Such  
9 inaction may be deemed an authorization of the types of abuses at issue.  
10

11 ¶49. Seventh, copies of all educational programs to persons serving on boards and  
12 commissions, such as planning commissions, boards of adjustment, licensing boards,  
13 career service boards, and city councils and boards of trustees, in understanding their  
14 functions, particularly when taking actions which may affect a living man/woman  
15 property rights or other constitutionally protected interests.  
16

17 ¶50. Eight, copies of all public officials and employees up-to-date information on  
18 current developments and changes in the law.  
19

20 ¶51. Notice is hereby given that : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** is not the Accused  
21 “PERSON™” MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™. Therefore, : **Michael-Willis: Chase.**  
22 will appear In Propria Persona with Counsel of his Choice, pursuant to the  
23 Supreme Court decisions as they are already settled in the following cases:  
24

25 Gideon versus Wainright, 372 US 335;  
26

1                   **Burgett versus Texas**, 389 US 109, (1967);  
2                   **Memphis versus Rhay**, 389 US 128, (1967);  
3  
4                   **Chandler versus Fretag**, 348 US 3, (1954); 424 F2d 1166;  
5  
6                   **United States versus Mitchell**, 246 F. Supp., 874, 877, (1965);  
7  
8                   **Reynolds versus Cochran**, 365 US 525, 51 Ed. 2d 754, 81 S.Ct. 723 in Am. Jur. P.  
9                   979;  
10  
11                   **NAACP versus Button**, 371 US 414, 83 S.Ct. 328;  
12  
13                   **United Mine Workers of America versus Illinois State Bar Association**, 88 S.Ct.  
14                   353, (1967);  
15  
16                   **Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen versus Virginia State Bar**, 377 US 1, 84  
17                   S.Ct. 1113, REh DEn 377 US 960; 845 Ct. 1625.  
18

19                   ¶52. THEREFORE, : **Michael-Willis: Chase**. prays for the Court to order the  
20                   COUNTY OF YAVAPAI PUBLIC DEFENDER™ Office to withdraw and  
21                   respectfully request discharge of the Public Defender Office from representing  
22                   MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ in the above entitle matter.  
23

24                   ¶53. In the event the ORDER OF WITHDRAW is denied by this court the attached  
25                   hereto and made a part hereof Exhibit "A" which is : **Michael-Willis: Chase**.  
26                   NOTICE & DEMAND FOR ADMISSIONS & CONFESSIONS of COUNTY OF  
27                   YAVAPAI PUBLIC DEFENDER™ – RUTH SZANTO™ competence to litigate  
28                   federal civil rights violations shall be completed by the public defender RUTH  
                         SZANTO™ Attorney at Law.  
29  
30

**VERIFICATION, and CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

¶54 Based upon the Declarant, : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ sincerely held religious education and training, Declarant knows the Word of our Creator prohibits the swearing to tell the truth by any oath or affirmation, or signing any paper "*under the penalty of perjury*" as these are oaths, prohibited by our **Creator** Holy Scriptural Law, because Psalm 116:11 "*all men are liars*" as revealed through The Creator Holy Scriptural Law. Declarant quotes the following declared evidence in our **Creator** Holy Scripture Law by the former tax-gather **Matthew** who was well qualified to produce evidence. He records fully the discourses of **Yeshua ben Yosef** and declares the following evidence: The Apostle **Matthew**'s testimony in the King James Version: Matthew 5:33-37 "*Again, ye have heard that it was to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shall perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, SWEAR NOT AT ALL; neither by the heaven; for it is the throne of Yahweh; nor by the earth; for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these is of the evil one.*"

¶55. I, : Michael-Willis: Chase. the Declarant, I Am, the identified party in the above entitled “: Michael-Willis: Chase. **MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER**” By Asseveration, and know the contents thereof. I declare that the above is correct and certain to the best of my knowledge. I do claim all my Rights at all times, and waive none of my Rights at anytime, for any cause or reason.

1 ¶56. : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™  
2 herein declares: THAT : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** is competent to state to the matters  
3 set forth herein. THAT : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** has personal knowledge of the facts  
4 stated herein. THAT all the *FACTS* stated herein are correct and certain to the best of  
5 : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if called upon  
6 as a witnesses, : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** will testify to their veracity. THAT :  
7 **Michael-Willis: Chase.** states the following facts;

8

9 ¶57. Further, Declarant sets forth declared evidence in the **Creator** Holy Scriptural  
10 Law by the Apostle **James** who was well qualified to produce evidence: **James**, the  
11 Apostle and bond-servant of **YAHWEH** and of **Yeshua ben Yosef** as witness: James  
12 5:12 <sup>2</sup>

13

14 ¶58. This named Declarant below does here by declare that the preceding and the  
15 following statements are the facts, here by verified as he knows them, and are correct,  
16 and certain to the best of his knowledge. Deuteronomy 19:15 <sup>3</sup>

17 Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022..

18 Autograph: \_\_\_\_\_

*: Michael-Willis: Chase.*

Seal

20 : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** Seal  
21 Universal Postal Union And Postal Court Registered  
22 **RF~513~920~292~US**, In Propria Persona, Principal Creator for MICHAEL  
23 WILLIS CHASE™, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a  
24 decedent. All rights reserved.

25 2 James 5:12 “*But above all things, my brethren, swear NOT, neither by heaven, neither by the  
26 earth, nor by any this oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; that ye fall not under  
judgment.*”

27 3 Deuteronomy 19:15 “*at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of three witnesses shall the  
matter be established*”

1 *San-Lee: McMillan*  
2 : Steven-Lee: McMillan. - As Witness

3 *Philip-James: Clayton*  
4 : Philip-James: Clayton. - As Witness

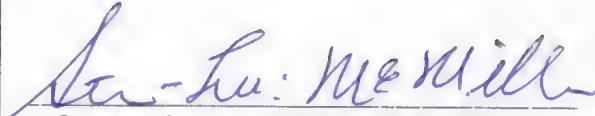
5 I, : **Michael-Willis: Chase**. do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an original copy of  
6 this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument titled, “: **Michael-Willis:**  
7 **Chase. MOTION TO DISMISS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER**” dated June 15<sup>th</sup>,  
8 2022, to the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI COURT CLERK located at Yavapai County  
9 Superior Court located at 2840 North Commonwealth Drive, CITY OF CAMP  
10 VERDE, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES  
11 OF AMERICA [86303]. And, I Hand Delivered an original copy of this correct and  
12 complete autographed and sealed instrument dated Dated this 14<sup>th</sup>day of June, 2022 to  
13 the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI prosecutors SHELIA POLK, KENNEDY KLAGGE,  
14 STEPHANIE SANKEY, GLEN ASAY, GEORGE RODRIGUEZ, LORILEI CASE,  
15 KRISTY MATHESON-PARKS on behalf of the Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 2830  
16 Commonwealth Drive, CITY OF CAMP VERDE, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE  
17 OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [86322]. Further, I, :  
18 **Michael-Willis: Chase**. do hereby certify that I certified mailed a file stamped copy of  
19 this correct, complete autographed, and sealed instrument to Petitioner. Who holds the  
20 original of said instrument, file-stamped, as : **Michael-Willis: Chase**. property.  
21 Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.

22 Autograph: : Michael-Willis: Chase

23 : **Michael-Willis: Chase**.

24 Seal

25 Universal Postal Union And Postal Court Registered  
26 **RF~513~920~292~US**, In Propria Persona, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL  
27 WILLIS CHASE™, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent.  
28 All rights reserved.

1   
2 : Steven-Lee: McMillan. - As Witness

1   
2 : Philip-James: Clayton. - As Witness

3  
4 **Exhibit "A"**  
5 : Michael-Willis: Chase.

6 **Notice & Demand For Admissions & Confessions of**  
**YAVAPA COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER™ – RUTH SZANTO™**

7 The Accused has been ignorant of law. I am now a law student. I wish I knew what I  
8 have learned before this case started. I would have asked all of these questions of  
9 Judges William Lundy Junior, Michael Bluff, Christopher Kottke and John Napper  
10 who have been on my case. I would have asked all of these question of my private  
11 Attorneys, Zachary Thornley, then Dennis Bayless, then Andrew Marcantel, then  
12 Kevin Crowley who promised to win my case, yet only cunning coerced me to agree  
13 to a plea bargain. I would have asked all of these questions of RUTH SZANTO™,  
14 the public defender furnished by this court, before I would have ever allowed my self  
15 to be steaks on their table by choice and consent. I never knew anything about law  
16 nor due process of law! The following questions must be answered by RUTH  
17 SZANTO™ either now or in the near future in a **Title 42** law suit.

18 1. What is your full name?

19 ANSWER:

20 2. Where do you live?

21 ANSWER:

22 3. Where are you from (region and state)?

23 ANSWER:

24 4. Where did you attend law school?

25 ANSWER:

26 5. What kind of degree do you have?

27 ANSWER:

28 6. How many law schools did you attend?

29 ANSWER:

1           7.     How many years of law school have you attended?  
2           ANSWER:  
3           8.     Have you had any experience as a prosecuting attorney?  
4           ANSWER:  
5           9.     How many years experience as a prosecuting attorney have you had?  
6           ANSWER:  
7           10.    Have you had any complaints lodged against you by anyone to the Bar  
8           Associations County, State or Federal?  
9           ANSWER:  
10          10A.   If the answer is yes, what was the complaint and what disciplinary action,  
11           if any, was taken?  
12           ANSWER:  
13          11.     Are you a member of the Yavapai County Bar Association?  
14           ANSWER:  
15          11A.    Are you a member of the Arizona Bar Association?  
16           ANSWER:  
17          12.     Are you a member of the American Bar Association?  
18           ANSWER:  
19          12A.    Have you sworn an oath of allegiance to a foreign power?  
20           ANSWER:  
21          13.     How many years have you been out of law school?  
22           ANSWER:  
23          14.     How many years have you been in private practice?  
24           ANSWER:  
25          15.     How many years have you been a public defender?  
26           ANSWER:  
27  
28

1 16. How many cases have you handled as a prosecutor?  
2 ANSWER:

3 17. How many cases did you win as a prosecutor?  
4 ANSWER:

5 18. What percentage of your cases were wins as a prosecuting attorney?  
6 ANSWER:

7 19. Where did you work as a prosecuting attorney?  
8 ANSWER:

9 20. How many cases have you handled in private practice?  
10 ANSWER:

11 21. Where else have you practiced law in private practice?  
12 ANSWER:

13 22. How many cases have you won in private practice?  
14 ANSWER:

15 23. What percentage of your cases were wins while you were in private  
16 practice?  
17 ANSWER:

18 24. How long have you been a public defender in this county?  
19 ANSWER:

20 25. How many cases have you handled as a public defender?  
21 ANSWER:

22 26. How many cases have you won as a public defender?  
23 ANSWER:

24 27. How many cases have you handled like this case?  
25 ANSWER:

26 28. HOW MANY CIVIL RIGHTS RELATED CASES HAVE YOU WON?  
27 ANSWER:

28

1 29. Can you win this case?  
2 ANSWER:

3 30. ARE YOU PREPARED TO APPEAL THE JURY VERDICT WHEN  
4 THEY COME IN GUILTY ALL THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES  
5 SUPREME COURT?  
6 ANSWER:

7 31. HAVE YOU EVER PREPARED AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME  
8 COURT OF THE UNITED STATES?  
9 ANSWER:

10 32. How many?  
11 ANSWER:

12 33. HAVE YOU EVER PREPARED AN APPEAL TO THE STATE  
13 SUPREME COURT™?  
14 ANSWER:

15 34. How many?  
16 ANSWER:

17 35. HOW MANY VICTORIES HAVE YOU HAD WITH FEDERAL CIVIL  
18 RIGHTS RELATED ISSUES?  
19 ANSWER:

20 36. HOW MANY OF THESE CASES HAVE YOU ARGUED TO A JURY?  
21 ANSWER:

22 37. How many have you won?  
23 ANSWER:

24 38. Do you register your car?  
25 ANSWER:

26 39. Do you insure your car?  
27 ANSWER:

28

1       40.    ARE YOU PREPARED TO SPEND (3) THREE YEARS WORKING  
2           ON THIS CASE, TO APPEAL THIS CASE ALL THE WAY TO THE  
3           FEDERAL SUPREME COURT?  
4           ANSWER:  
5  
6        41.    DO YOU CONSIDER A PLEA BARGAIN TO BE A WIN?  
7           ANSWER:  
8  
9        42.    IN THIS CASE DO YOU RECOMMEND A PRO SE DEFENSE?  
10           ANSWER:  
11  
12      43.    Why?  
13           ANSWER:  
14  
15      44.    DO YOU THINK YOU ARE MORE COMPETENT TO HANDLE THIS  
16           CASE THAN I AM?  
17           ANSWER:  
18  
19      45.    Why?  
20           ANSWER:  
21  
22      46.    WILL YOU DEMAND ALL OF MY RIGHTS FOR ME?  
23           ANSWER:  
24  
25      47.    SPECIFICALLY, WHICH RIGHTS ISSUES DO YOU SEE IN THIS  
26           CASE?  
27           ANSWER:  
28  
29      48.    WILL YOU MOTION UP AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING IN THIS  
30           CASE?  
31           ANSWER:  
32  
33      49.    Are you offended by this interrogation?  
34           ANSWER:  
35  
36      50.    Why?  
37           ANSWER:  
38  
39      51.    WHAT PART DO YOU SEE ME PLAYING IN MY OWN DEFENSE?  
40           ANSWER:

1  
2 52. DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD PLEA BARGAIN?  
3 ANSWER:

4 53. Have you researched any federal civil rights cases?  
5 ANSWER:

6 **Case Studies.**

7 54. Are you familiar with *Crandel versus Nevada*? 73 U.S. 35  
8 ANSWER:

9 55. Are you familiar with *Edwards versus Calif.*? 314 U.S. 160  
10 ANSWER:

12 56. Are you familiar with *Smith versus Thompkins*? 154 S.E. 604  
13 ANSWER:

14 57. Do you believe federal civil rights trump state laws, privileges or rights?  
15 ANSWER:

16 58. Are there any exceptions?  
17 ANSWER:

18 59. Where did you get your belief on that subject?  
19 ANSWER:

20 **Your Commitment To My Case?**

21 60. HOW MUCH TIME ARE YOU PREPARED TO SPEND IN  
22 RESEARCH ON THIS CASE?  
23 ANSWER:

24 63. HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU PLAN TO SPEND ON INTERVIEWING  
25 WITNESSES IN THIS CASE?  
26 ANSWER:

1 61. HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU PLAN TO SPEND IN THE TRIAL OF  
2 THIS CASE?  
3 ANSWER:

4 62. DO YOU THINK THIS CASE SHOULD BE TRIED BY COURT  
5 (BENCH TRIAL) OR JURY?  
6 ANSWER:

7 63. Why?  
8 ANSWER:

9 64. Do you share my view that we can accept nothing short of total victory or  
10 total defeat?  
11 ANSWER:

12 65. HOW MUCH WILL THE COUNTY™ PAY YOU FOR DEFENDING  
13 ME IN THIS CASE?  
14 ANSWER:

15 66. Could you make more money doing something else?  
16 ANSWER:

17 67. HOW MANY CASES ARE YOU HANDLING RIGHT NOW?  
18 ANSWER:

19 68. Do you have enough time to take on this defense at this time?  
20 ANSWER:

21 69. Will you drop all of your other cases right now to take mine?  
22 ANSWER:

23 70. I'm prepared to devote my full time to my defense, are you?  
24 ANSWER:

25

26

27

28

## **Motions, Briefs and Affidavits.**

72. HOW MANY BRIEFS, MOTIONS, AND AFFIDAVITS DO YOU NORMALLY WRITE IN A CRIMINAL DEFENSE?  
ANSWER:

73. HOW MANY DO YOU THINK YOU WILL WRITE IN THIS CASE?  
ANSWER:

74. WILL YOU WRITE 30 MOTIONS AND BRIEFS FOR ME IN THIS CASE?  
ANSWER:

75. IF I WRITE THE MOTIONS AND BRIEFS THAT I WANT, WILL YOU FILE THEM FOR ME AND ARGUE THEM?  
ANSWER:

76. Can you write and argue a motion on counsel v Attorneys?  
ANSWER:

77. Can you write and argue a Demurrer to the charges?  
ANSWER:

78. Can you write and argue a demand for affidavit in support of the complaint.  
ANSWER:

79. Can you write and argue a notice and demand for due process?  
ANSWER:

80. Can you write and argue an arraignment and plea?  
ANSWER:

81. Can you write and argue a notice and demand for dismissal for want of jurisdiction?  
ANSWER:

82. Can you write and argue a jurisdictional brief on rights?  
ANSWER:

## **Grand Jury Qualifications. And Bill of Attainder.**

83. CAN YOU WRITE AND ARGUE A NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR QUALIFICATIONS OF THE GRAND JURY JURORS?  
ANSWER:

84. CAN YOU WRITE AND ARGUE AN ACT ALLEGING THAT THIS CRIME IS A BILL OF ATTAINER?  
ANSWER:

85. Can you write and argue a pleading to the complaint?  
ANSWER:

86. Can you write and argue a jurisdiction brief pursuant to a trader at law?  
ANSWER:

87. Can you write and argue a jurisdiction brief on the subject of equity?  
ANSWER:

88. Can you write and argue a jurisdiction brief on the subject of status.  
ANSWER:

89. CAN YOU WRITE AND ARGUE A JURISDICTION BRIEF ON THE SUBJECT OF THE STATUS OF Michael Willis Chase, who is appearing Pro Se specially and not generally or voluntarily.  
ANSWER:

90. Can you write an affidavit of poverty?  
ANSWER:

91. Can you write an affidavit of status.  
ANSWER:

92. Can you write and argue a brief in support of a demurrer in this case?  
ANSWER:

93. Can you write and argue a brief in support of property?  
ANSWER:

1 94. Can you write and argue a notice of jurisdictional defects?

2 95. Can you write and argue a notice and demand to dismiss because the  
3 statute exceeds the police powers of the state?  
4 ANSWER:

5 96. Can you write and argue a brief on the subject of police powers?  
6 ANSWER:

7 97. Can you write and argue a notice and demand for due process?  
8 ANSWER:

9 98. Can you write and argue a notice and demand to dismiss with a theory of  
10 law that there has been no intent?  
11 ANSWER:

12 99. Can you write and argue a notice and demand for a (12) man jury?  
13 ANSWER:

14 100. Can you write and argue a brief in support of counsel of choice?  
15 ANSWER:

16 101. Can you write and argue a brief on trial of the country as opposed to trial  
17 by government, and which of these briefs, motions, notices and affidavits  
18 are on point in your opinion?  
19 ANSWER:

20 102. Are any of these motions, briefs, and affidavits frivolous in your opinion?  
21 ANSWER:

22 103. Why do you think they are frivolous?  
23 ANSWER:

24 104. What plea should I enter in your opinion?  
25 ANSWER:

26 105. Should I stand mute or enter a plea?  
27 ANSWER:

28

1       106.    Why?  
2                   ANSWER:  
3       107.    Do you want this case?  
4                   ANSWER:  
5       107A.   Why do you want this case?  
6                   ANSWER:  
7       108.    What is Civil Law?  
8                   ANSWER:  
9       109.    What is Common Law?  
10                   ANSWER:  
11      110.    What is the difference between a corporation and : **Michael-Willis: Chase.** Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, In Propria Persona and appearing specially and not generally or voluntarily?  
12                   ANSWER:  
13      111.    Is there a difference?  
14                   ANSWER:  
15      112.    What is the difference between a notice and demand, and a motion?  
16                   ANSWER:  
17      113.    What happens to in personam jurisdiction when bail is paid?  
18                   ANSWER:  
19      114.    What is in personam jurisdiction?  
20                   ANSWER:  
21      115.    What does in propria personam mean?  
22                   ANSWER:  
23      116.    What does in rem mean?  
24                   ANSWER:  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 117. What is a plea?  
2 ANSWER:

3 118. What is a stipulation?  
4 ANSWER:

5 119. Are rights property?  
6 ANSWER:

7 120. What does In Propria Persona mean?  
8 ANSWER:

9 121. What is a freeman?  
10 ANSWER:

11 122. What is a juristic PERSON™?  
12 ANSWER:

13 123. What is the difference between an “SUBJECT™” and a “CITIZENTM”?  
14 ANSWER:

15 124. What are the 12 statuses of “persons” under our Federal Constitution?  
16 ANSWER:

17 125. WHAT ARE THE SEVEN RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT TO  
18 QUALIFY A CASE FOR THE SUPREME COURT UNDER Ashwander  
19 versus T.V.A. 297 U.S. 288?  
20 ANSWER:

21 126. Have you ever filed a Civil Rights action under **Title 42, Section 1983?**  
22 ANSWER:

23 127. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A 4TH AMENDMENT  
24 WARRANT AND AN ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCH?  
25 ANSWER:

26 128. What kind of property is wages?  
27 ANSWER:

28



1       138. NAME FIVE LANDMARK CASES ON COUNSEL FROM THE  
2           UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, SUCH AS Powell versus  
3           Valabara, 287 US 46.  
4       ANSWER:

5       139. Name five landmark jury cases from the United States Supreme Court,  
6           such as Thompson versus Utah, 170 US 343.  
7       ANSWER:

8       140. Eisner versus Macomber, 252 US 189, what is this case about?  
9       ANSWER:

10      141. Owen versus City of Independence, Missouri, et al, 445 US 622, what is  
11           this case about?  
12       ANSWER:

13      142. Brown versus Texas, 443 US 47, what is this case about?  
14       ANSWER:

15      143. Terry versus Ohio, 392 US 1, what is this case about?  
16       ANSWER:

17      144. Carroll versus US, 267 US 132, what is this case about?  
18       ANSWER:

19      145. Boyd versus US, 116 US 616, what is this case about?  
20       ANSWER:

21      146. Schmerber versus California, 384 US 757, what is this case about?  
22       ANSWER:

23      147. Miranda versus Arizona, 384 US 436, what is this case about?  
24       ANSWER:

25      148. Marbury versus Madison, 5 US 368, what is this case about?  
26       ANSWER:

27      149. Hale versus Henkle, 201 US 43, what is this case about?  
28       ANSWER:

1  
2 150. *Yick Wo versus Hopkins Sheriff*, 118 US 356, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
3  
4 151. *Erie Railroad Co. versus Tompkins*, 304 US 64, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
5  
6 152. *Pollack versus Farmers Loan & Trust Co.*, 157 US 429, what is this case  
about?  
ANSWER:  
7  
8 153. *Brushaber versus Union Pacific RR. Co.*, 240 US 1, what is this case  
about?  
ANSWER:  
9  
10  
11  
12 154. *Georgia versus Brailsford*, 3 D 1, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
13  
14 155. *Alameda Sanchez versus United States*, 413 US 266, what is this case  
about?  
ANSWER:  
15  
16 156. *Weeks versus US*, 232 US 383, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
17  
18 157. *Thompson versus Utah*, 170 US 343, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
19  
20 158. *Argersinger versus Hamlin Sheriff*, 407 US 25, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
21  
22 159. *Faretta versus California*, 422 US 806, what is this case about?  
ANSWER:  
23  
24 160. Which one of the following 12 distinguished American jurists was a law  
school dropout, then went on to become a lawyer?  
ANSWER:  
25  
26  
27  
28

1                   Patrick Henry                   John Jay  
2                   John Marshal                   William Wirt  
3                   Roger Taney                   Daniel Webster  
4                   Salmon Chase                   Abraham Lincoln  
5                   Stephen Douglas               Clarence Darrow  
6                   Robert Story                   Strom Thurmond

6                   161.                   What Supreme Court justice made the following statement in a  
7                   memorable dissenting opinion?

7                   ANSWER:

8                   *"This case involves a cancer in our body politic. It is a measure of the disease,  
9                   which afflicts us. Army surveillance, like Army regimentation, is at war with the  
10                  principles of the First Amendment. Those who already walk submissively will say  
11                  there is no cause for alarm. Being submissiveness is not our heritage. The First  
12                  Amendment was designed to allow rebellion to remain as our heritage. The First  
13                  Constitution was designed to keep government off the backs of the people. The Bill  
14                  of Rights was added to keep the precincts of belief and expression, of the press, of  
15                  political and social activities free from surveillance. The Bill of Rights kept  
16                  eavesdroppers away from assemblies of people. The aim was to allow men to be free  
17                  and independent and to assert their rights against government. There can be no  
18                  influence more paralyzing of that objective than Army surveillance. When an  
19                  intelligence officer looks over every non-conformist's shoulder in the library, or  
20                  walks invisibly by his side in a picket line, or infiltrates his club, the America once  
21                  extolled as the voice of liberty heard around the world no longer is cast in the image  
22                  which Jefferson and Madison designed, but more in the Russian image, depicted in  
23                  Appendix III to this opinion."*

20                   162.                   Who was John Lilburn?

21                   ANSWER:

22                   163.                   Who was Roscoe Pound?

23                   ANSWER:

24                   164.                   Who was Oliver Holmes?

25                   ANSWER:

26                   165.                   Who was John Jay?

27                   ANSWER:

1  
2 166. Who was John Marshal?  
3 ANSWER:  
4  
5 167. Who was William Wirt?  
6 ANSWER:  
7  
8 168. Who was Roger Taney?  
9 ANSWER:  
10  
11 169. Who was Daniel Webster?  
12 ANSWER:  
13  
14 170. Who was Salmon P. Chase?  
15 ANSWER:  
16  
17 171. Who was Stephen Douglas?  
18 ANSWER:  
19  
20 172. Who was Clarence Darrow?  
21 ANSWER:  
22  
23 173. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PUBLIC  
24 PROSECUTOR™ AND A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY™?  
25 ANSWER:  
26  
27 174. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INDICTMENT AND  
28 AN INFORMATION?  
ANSWER:  
29  
30 175. What does stare decisis mean?  
ANSWER:  
31  
32 176. Is an oath a religious ceremony?  
ANSWER:  
33  
34  
35 25 **What is Property?**  
36  
37 177. Is income property?  
38

1 ANSWER:

2 178. Are wages income or property?

3 ANSWER:

4 179. Is compensation property or income?

5 ANSWER:

6 180. Is profit income or property?

7 ANSWER:

8 181. Is gain property or income?

9 ANSWER:

10 182. Is a gift income or property?

11 ANSWER:

12 183. Is a first time commission income or property?

13 ANSWER:

14 184. Is a salary income or property?

15 ANSWER:

16 185. Is labor a right or privilege?

17 ANSWER:

18 186. Is labor a right or privilege?

19 ANSWER:

20 187. WHICH TWO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPLY TO AND  
21 PROTECT LABOR?

22 188. Income tax, is it a direct or excise tax?

23 ANSWER:

24 189. Are wages and income the same thing?

25 ANSWER:

26 **Licenses:**  
27 **Right to Travel Questions.**

1  
2 190. Is an automobile an inherently dangerous machine per se?  
ANSWER:  
3  
4 191. Does the right to travel include the right to travel by automobile?  
ANSWER:  
5  
6 192. Is an automobile an ordinary and usual conveyance of the day?  
ANSWER:  
7  
8 193. Is a license a right or privilege?  
ANSWER:  
9  
10 194. Is the use of a license a right or privilege?  
ANSWER:  
11  
12 195. Is a license a property?  
ANSWER:  
13  
14 196. Is the use of right of way by a common carrier a right or privilege?  
ANSWER:  
15  
16 197. Is the use of a right of way by an individual a right or privilege?  
ANSWER:  
17  
18 198. Is a natural person who crosses a state line in a private car, in interstate  
commerce?  
ANSWER:  
19  
20 199. Does the status of citizen exceed that of "SUBJECT™" a "CITIZENTM"  
or "PERSONTM"?  
ANSWER:  
21  
22

23  
24 **Following Are (20) Brief Quotations  
From Questions 143-162.**

25  
26 ***Identify the citation quoted with the name of the case and cite.***  
27

28  
29 **Title 42 Civil Rights Act, Section 1983.**  
30

1  
2 200. "Moreover, Section 1983 was intended not only to provide compensation to the  
3 victims of past abuses, but to serve as a deterrent against future constitutional  
4 deprivations, as well. See Fobertson versus Wegmann, 436 US 584, 590-591  
5 (1978); Carey versus Piphus, 435 US 247, 256-257 (1978). *The knowledge*  
6 *that a municipality will be liable for all of its injurious conduct, whether*  
7 *committed in good faith or not, should create an incentive for officials who*  
8 *may harbor doubts about the lawfulness of their intended actions to err on*  
9 *the side of protecting citizens' constitutional rights.* Furthermore, the threat  
10 that damages might be levied against the city may encourage those in a policy  
11 making position to institute internal rules and programs designed to minimize  
12 the likelihood of unintentional infringements on constitutional rights. Such  
procedures are particularly beneficial in preventing those "systemic" *injuries*  
that result not so much from the conduct of any single individual, but from the  
interactive behavior of **several government officials**, each of whom may be  
acting in good faith. Cf. Note, Developments in the Law: Section 1983 and  
Federalism, 90 Harv. L. Rev. 1133, 1218-"  
**Name the case, refer to questions 143 to 162.**

13  
14 **Juries.**

15 201. In Bacon's Abridgment, Title Juries, it is said:

16  
17 *"Tho trial per pais, or by a jury of one's country, is justly esteemed one of the*  
18 *principal excellencies of our Constitution; for what greater security can any*  
19 *person have in his life, liberty or estate, than to be sure of not being divested*  
20 *of, or injured in any of these, without the sense and verdict of twelve honest*  
21 *and impartial men of his neighborhood? And hence we find the common*  
22 *law herein confirmed by Magna Charta."* So, in 1 Hale's P. C. 33: "The  
23 *law of England hath afforded the best method of trial, that is possible, of this*  
24 *and all other matters of fact, namely, by a jury of twelve men all concurring*  
25 *in the same judgment, by the testimony of witnesses viva voce in the presence*  
26 *of the judge and jury, and by the inspection and direction of the judge."* It  
27 *must consequently be taken that the word "jury" and the words "trial by*  
28 *jury" were placed in the Constitution of the United States with reference to*  
*the meaning affixed to them in the law as it was in this country and in*  
*England at the time of the adoption of that instrument;"*  
**Name the case (refer to questions 143-162).**

### Income.

202. *"Income may be defined as the gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined,"* provided it be understood to include profit gained through a sale or conversion of capital assets, to which it was applied in the Doyle Case (pp. 183, 185).

Brief as it is, it indicates the characteristic and distinguishing attribute of income essential for a correct solution of the present controversy. The Government, although basing its argument upon the definition as quoted, placed chief emphasis upon the word "**gain**", which was extended to include a variety of meanings; while the significance of the next three words was either overlooked or misconceived. "**Derived--from--capital**"; "**the gain--derived--from--capital**," etc. Here we have the essential matter: not a gain accruing to capital, not a growth or increment of value in the investment; but a gain, a profit, something of exchangeable value proceeding from the property severed from the capital however invested or employed, and coming in, being "**derived**," that is, received or drawn by the recipient (the taxpayer) for his separate use, benefit and disposal; that is income derived from property. Nothing else answers the description."

**Cite the case refer to questions 143-162.**

## Warrant-less Inspections

203. "Two other administrative inspection cases relied upon by the Government are equally inapposite." Colonnade Catering Corp. versus United States, 397 US 72, and United States versus Biswell, 406 US 311, both approved warrant less inspections of commercial enterprises engaged in businesses closely regulated and licensed by the Government. In Colonnade, the Court stressed the long history of federal regulation and taxation of the manufacture and sale of liquor, 397 US, at 76-77. In Biswell the Court noted the pervasive system of regulation and reporting imposed on licensed gun dealers, 406 US, at 312 n. 1, 315-316.

"A central difference between those cases and this one is that businessmen engaged in such federally licensed and regulated enterprises accept the burdens as well as the benefits of their trade, whereas the petitioner here was not engaged in any regulated or licensed business. The businessman

in a regulated industry in effect consents to the restrictions placed upon him. As the Court stated in *Biswell*:

**Cite the case and refer to questions 143-162.**

204. "Similarly, we are satisfied that the test chosen to measure petitioner's blood-alcohol level was a reasonable one. Extraction of blood samples for testing is a highly effective means of determining the degree to which a person is under the influence of alcohol." See Breithaupt versus Abram, 352 US, at 436. n. 3. Such tests are commonplace in these days of periodic physical examinations and experience with them teaches that the quantity of blood extracted is minimal, and that for most people the procedure involve virtually no risk, trauma, or pain. Petitioner is not one of the few who on grounds of fear, concern for health, or religious scruple might prefer some other means of testing, such as the "breathalyzer" test petitioner refused, see n. 9, *supra*. We need not decide whether such wishes would have to be respected."

"Finally, the record shows that the test was performed in a reasonable manner. Petitioner's blood was taken by a physician in a hospital environment according to accepted medical practices. We are thus not presented with the serious questions which would arise if a search involving use of a medical technique, even of the most rudimentary sort, were made by other than medical personnel or in other than a medical environment--for example, if it were administered by police in the privacy of the station-house. To tolerate searches under these conditions might be to invite an unjustified element of personal risk of infection and pain."

**Cite the case, refer to questions 143-162.**

## Juries.

205. "It may not be amiss here, gentlemen, to remind you of the good old rule, that on questions of fact it is the province of the jury, on questions of law, it is the province of the court to decide. But it must be observed that by the same law, which recognizes this reasonable distribution of jurisdiction, you have nevertheless a right to take upon yourselves to judge of both, and to determine the law as well as the fact in controversy. On this, and on every other occasion, however, we have no doubt you will pay that respect which is due to the opinion of the court; for, as on the one hand it is presumed that juries are the best judges of facts, it is, on the other hand,

presumable that the courts are the best judges of law. But still both objects are lawfully within your power of decision."

## Search & Seizure Intent of Congress.

206. "The principles laid down in this opinion affect the very essence of constitutional liberty and security. They reach farther than the concrete form of the case then before the court, with its adventitious circumstances; they apply to all invasions on the part of the government and its employees of the sanctity of a man's home and the privacies of life. It is not the breaking of his doors, and the rummaging of his drawers, that constitutes the essence of the offense; but it is the invasion of his indefeasible right of personal security, personal liberty and private property, where that right has never been forfeited by his conviction of some public offense, it is the invasion of this sacred right which underlies and constitutes the essence of Lord Camden's judgment."

**Cite the case, refer to questions 143-162.**

207. "The intent of Congress to make a distinction between the necessity for a search warrant in the searching of private dwellings and in that of automobiles and other road vehicles is the enforcement of the Prohibition Act as thus clearly established by the legislative history of the Stanley Amendment. Is such a distinction consistent with the Fourth Amendment? We think that it is. The Fourth Amendment does not denounce all searches or seizures, but only such as are unreasonable."

**Cite the case, refer to questions 143-162.**

208. APPENDIX TO OPINION OF THE COURT

"THE COURT: What do you think about if you stop a person lawfully, and then if he doesn't want to talk to you, you put him in jail for committing a crime."

"MR. PATTON (Prosecutor): Well first of all, I would question the Accused statement in his motion that the First Amendment gives an individual the right to silence."

1                   "THE COURT: I am asking you why should the State put you in jail because  
2                   you do not want to say anything."

3                   "MR. PATTON: Well, I think there is certain interests that have to be  
4                   viewed."

5                   "THE COURT: Okay, I would like you to tell me what those are."

6                   "MR. PATTON: Well, the Governmental interest to maintain the safety and  
7                   security of the society and the citizens to live in the society, and there are  
8                   certainly strong Governmental interests in that direction and because of that,  
9                   these interests outweigh the interests of a living man/woman for a certain  
10                   amount of intrusion upon his/her personal liberty. I think these Governmental  
11                   interests outweigh the living man/woman interests in this respect, as far as  
12                   simply asking a living man/woman for his/her name and address under the  
13                   proper circumstances."

14                   "THE COURT: But why should it be a crime to not answer?"

15                   "MR. PATTON: Again. I can only contend that if an answer is not given, it  
16                   tends to disrupt."

17                   "THE COURT: What does it disrupt?"

18                   "MR. PATTON: I think it tends to disrupt the goal of this society to maintain  
19                   security over its citizens to make sure they are secure in their gains and their  
20                   homes."

21                   "THE COURT: How does that secure anybody by forcing them, under penalty  
22                   of being prosecuted, to giving their name and address, even though they are  
23                   lawfully stopped?"

24                   "MR. PATTON: Well I, you know, under the circumstances in which some  
25                   living men/women would be lawfully stopped, it is presumed that perhaps this  
26                   living man/woman is up to something, and the officer is doing his duty simply  
27                   to find out the living men/women name and address, and to determine what  
28                   exactly is going on."

                         "THE COURT: I am not questioning, I am not asking whether the officer should  
                         not ask questions. I am sure they should ask everything they possibly could

find out. **WHAT I AM ASKING IS, WHAT IS THE STATE'S INTEREST IN PUTTING A LIVING MAN/WOMAN IN JAIL BECAUSE HE/SHE DOES NOT WANT TO ANSWER SOMETHING?** I realize lots of times an officer will give the accused a Miranda warning, which means an accused does not have to make a statement. Lots of accused go ahead and confess, which is fine if they want to do that. But if they do not confess, you cannot put them in jail, can you, for refusing to confess to a crime?" App. 15-17 (emphasis added). **Cite the case, refer to questions 143-162.**

209. "...but illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing in that way, namely, by silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure. This can only be obviated by adhering to the rule that constitutional provisions for the security of living men/women and property should be liberally construed. A close and literal construction deprives them of half their efficacy, and leads to gradual depreciation of the right, as if it consisted more in sound than in substance. **IT IS THE DUTY OF COURTS TO BE WATCHFUL FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN, AND AGAINST ANY STEALTHY ENCROACHMENTS THEREON.** Their motto should be "obsta principiis".

We have no doubt that the legislative body is actuated by the same motives; but the vast accumulation of public business brought before it sometimes prevents it, on a first presentation, from noticing objections which become developed by time and the practical application of the objectionable law."

## Arbitrary Power

210. "When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; **BUT IN OUR SYSTEM, WHILE SOVEREIGN POWERS ARE DELEGATED TO THE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT, SOVEREIGNTY ITSELF REMAINS WITH THE PEOPLE, BY WHOM AND FOR WHOM ALL GOVERNMENT EXISTS AND ACTS.** And the law is the definition and limitation of power. It is, indeed, quite true, that there must always be lodged somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority

1 of final decision; and in many cases of mere administration the responsibility is  
2 purely political, no appeal lying except to the ultimate tribunal of the public  
3 judgment, exercised either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the  
4 suffrage. But the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of  
5 happiness, considered as living men/women possessions, are secured by those  
6 maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious  
7 progress of the race in securing to living men/women the blessing of  
8 civilization under the reign of just and equal laws, so that, **IN THE FAMOUS**  
9 **LANGUAGE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BILL OF RIGHTS, THE**  
10 **GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH "MAY BE A**  
**GOVERNMENT OF LAW AND NOT OF MEN."** For the very idea that one  
man may be compelled to hold his lid, or the means of living, or any material  
right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be  
intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of  
slavery itself." **Cite the case, refer to questions 143-162.**

12 211. "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no  
13 rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Cite the case,*  
*refer to questions 143-162.*

14        "...we are of the opinion that there is a clear distinction in this particular between a  
15        living man/woman and a corporation, and that the latter has no right to refuse  
16        to submit its books and papers for an examination at the suit of the State. The  
17        living man/woman may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen.  
18        He/She is entitled to carry on his private business in his/her own way. His/Her  
power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbor.

**End of Questions for COUNTY OF YAVAPAI™  
Public Defender RUTH SZANTO™  
At This Time, There Will Be Many More.**